

has spoken so well, that we beg leave to incorporate into our report what he has said.

It has been objected that a Normal School and a College would interfere with each other, and we are pointed to the Northern States and to Europe, where Normal Schools are established separately from colleges, in support of the objection. In the Northern States, this arises in a great measure from the fact, that ladies are trained for the post of teachers, who have no access to the High Schools and Colleges, founded for the education of young men only; and on this account, as also in Philadelphia, Normal Schools serve at the same time as a sort of High School or College for young ladies. Another reason why Normal Schools are usually kept distinct from Colleges, arises from the nature of the country where they were first started, and whence they spread over the rest of the civilized world.

Normal Schools for the education of Common School Teachers, first originated in Germany, where they were adapted to the wants of the people. From Germany they spread to Switzerland, France, Holland and England, and finally to America. The original plan of these Institutions was generally retained, but it was variously developed in different countries. It has been usually the case that when the importance of establishing Normal Schools was felt in a country, competent men were sent out to inspect such Institutions as they existed in other countries, and from the experience thus gained, Normal Schools would be established at home. So also from this country, Horace Mann and Professor Bache, and more lately, Hon. Mr. Barnard, traveled in Europe, for the purpose of examining the system of instruction prevailing in its countries, and among other things of enquiring into the workings of the Normal Schools. The Prussian schools were usually found to be those most highly developed, and the Prussian Normal Schools also were more particularly described.

Now, in Prussia, as in Germany, in general, Normal Schools are seminaries for the education of teachers for their Common Schools, which are of an entirely different character from the Common and Primary Schools in America. In Germany, and more or less, all over Europe, schools are divided into two separate, and almost antagonistical bodies. In the southern part of Germany, the one are called the Latin, and the other the German School. In the German Schools, for which teachers are prepared in the Normal Schools, there is little more taught beside the native tongue or the German branches, and the only thing in which the Prussian Common Schools excel, is a careful training in the native branches and in the rudiments of mathematics. The German Common Schools are for the peasants in the country, and for the poorer classes in the cities. A child enters them at the age of seven or eight years, and leaves them at the age of fourteen. They have no accomodation for scholars after they have passed